

UPR

A tree at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them upright. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Circé, the daughter of the sun; whose charms Whoever tasted lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a growling swine. *Milton.*

Forthwith upright he rears from off the pool His mighty stature. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.* You have the orthography, or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

2. Erected; pricked up. All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Spenser.*

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright, With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

3. Honest; not declining from the right. Such neighbour nearness should not partialize Th' unspooning firmness of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*

How hast thou inflat'd Thy malice into thousands, once upright And faithful, now prov'd false! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The most upright of mortal men was he; The most sincere, and holy woman, she. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from upright.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and uprightly dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*

To live uprightly then is sure the best, To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from upright.]

1. Perpendicular erection. So the fair tree, which still preserves Her fruit and state, while no wind blows, In storms from that uprightness swerves, And the glad earth about her flows With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honestly; integrity. The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and unalterable in his purpose. *Asterbury.*

TO UPRISE. *v. n.* [up and rise]

1. To rise from decumbiture. Early, before the morn with crimson rays, The windows of bright heaven opened had, Through which into the world the dawning day Might look, that maketh every creature glad, Uprose Sir Gyon. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine uprising. *Pf. cxxxix.* Uprose the virgin with the morning light, Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

2. To rise from below the horizon. Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To rise with acclivity. Was that the king that spurr'd his horse so hard Against the steep uprising of the hill? *Shakespeare.*

UPRISE. *n. f.* Appearance above the horizon. Did ever raven sing so like a lark, That gives sweet tidings of the sun's uprise? *Shakespeare.*

UPROAR. *n. f.* [uproar, Dutch. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. The Jews which believed not, set all the city on an uproar. *Acts xvii. 5.*

It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an uproar, by nourishing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a disorder'd uproar, albeit the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*

Others with vast Typhann rage more fell, Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air In whirlwind; hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd, And wild uproar! ah, who at length will end This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an uproar; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*

TO UPROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.

Had I power, I should Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell, Uproar the universal peace, confound All unity on earth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO UPROOT. *v. a.* [up and root.] To tear up by the root. Orpheus could lead the savage race, And trees uprooted left their place,

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Sequacious of the lyre: But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher, When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n, An angel heard, and straight appear'd, Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To UPRUSE. *v. a.* [up and rouse.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.

Thou art uprous'd by some distemperature. *Shakespeare.*

UPSHOT. *n. f.* [up and shot.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

With this he kindleth his ambitious spigite To like desire and praise of noble fame, The only upshot, whereto he doth aim. *Hubbard's Tale.*

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot. *Shak.*

In this upshot, purposes mistook Fall on th' inventor's heads. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Every leading demonstration to the main upshot of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *More.*

Upon the upshot, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of setting matters right. *L'Estrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet: here is the upshot and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the upshot of our affair. *Arbutnot.*

At the upshot, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the fame or loss industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoy'd to eternity. *Pope.*

UPSIDE DOWN. [an adverbial form of speech.] With total reversion; in complete disorder; with the lower part above the higher.

In his lap a mass of coin he told, And turned upside down to feed his eye, And covetous desire, with his huge treasure. *Fairy Queen.*

The flood did not so turn upside down the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreased. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

The severe notions of christianity turned all this upside down, filling all with surprize and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*

UPSPRING. *n. f.* [up and spring.] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his route; Keeps wassel, and the swagging upspring reels. *Shakespeare.*

TO UPSTAND. *v. n.* [up and stand.] To be erected. Sea calves unmounted to fresh rivers by; The water snakes with scales upstanding die. *Mary.*

TO UPSTAY. *v. a.* [up and stay.] To sustain; to support. Them the upstays Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while Herick, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milton.*

TO UPSTART. *v. n.* [up and start.] To spring up suddenly. He upstart brave Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay, As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then, Upstarting from his throne, the king of men, His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

UPSTART. *n. f.* [up and start.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears. Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden upstarts, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*

My rights and royalties Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away To upstart unthrifts. *Shakespeare.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unclean; and therefore even as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and upstart weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd A race of upstart creatures, to supply Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

Inordinate desires, And upstart passions, catch the government From reason. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Mean upstarts, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

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Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of upstarts, as rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 22.*

TO URSWARM. *v. a.* [up and swarm.] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father; And both against the voice of heav'n and him Have here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

TO URTAKE. *v. a.* [up and take.] To take into the hands. He hearkned to his reason, and the child Urtaking, to the palmier gave to bear. *Fairy Queen.*

TO UTRAIN. *v. a.* [up and train.] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd, But had no issue male him to succeed, But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd In all that seem'd fit for kingly feed. *Fairy Queen.*

TO URTURN. *v. a.* [up and turn.] To throw up; to furrow. So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round Down rushing, it upturns a hill of ground. *Pope.*

UPWARD. *adj.* [up and year, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part. Spread upon a lake, with upward eye, A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

The angel said, With upward speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*

UPWARD. *n. f.* The top. Out of use. From th' extremest upward of thy head, To the descent and dust below thy foot, A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

UPWARDS. *adv.* [up and year, Saxon.] Towards a higher place. I thought To smooth your passage, and to soften death: For I would have you, when you upward move, Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In sheets of rain the sky descends, And ocean swell'd with waters upward tends; One rising, falling one; the heav'n and sea Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards upwards, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Towards heav'n and God. Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking upward, we speak and prevail. *Hecker, b. v.*

3. With respect to the higher part. Dagon, sea-monster! upward man, And downward fish. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. Their counsel must seem very uncautionable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and upwards, enough to take away suspicion. *Hecker, b. v.*

I have been your wife in this obedience Upward of twenty years; and have been blest With many children by you. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. Towards the source. Be Homer's works your study; Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring, And trace the mules upward to their spring. *Pope.*

TO UPWARD. *v. a.* pret. and pass. upwound. [up and wind.] To convolve. As the lay upon the dirty ground, Her huge long tail her den all overspread; Yet was in knots and many bights upwound. *Fa. Queen.*

URBANITY. *n. f.* [urbanitas, Fr. urbanitas, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. A rustic severity banishes all urbanity, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Railery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of urbanity, good humour falters. *L'Estr.*

Moral doctrine, and urbanity, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

URCHIN. *n. f.* [heurechin, Armorick; erinaceus, Lat.] 1. A hedge-hog. Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work, All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes, Ten thousand swelling toads, as many urchins, Would make such fearful and confused cries, As any mortal body, hearing it, Would straight fall mad. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures, by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-hog, or urchin. *Ray.*

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2. A name of slight anger to a child. Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride: And who's blind now, mamma? the urchin cry'd. 'Tis Cloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast: Friend Howard's genius fancy'd all the rest. *Prior.*

URG. *n. f.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete. Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in ure for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in ure with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange.*

URTER. *n. f.* [urtore, Fr.] Urters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. They lie between the doubling of the peritonaeum, and descending in the form of an S, pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run first some space betwixt its coats, and then they open in its cavity. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Whiny.*

The kidneys and urters serve for expurgation. *Weyman.*

URETHRA. *n. f.* [uretre, Fr.] The passage of the urine. Caruncles are loose flesh, arising in the urethra. *Weyman.*

TO URGE. *v. a.* [urges, Lat.] 1. To incite; to push. You do mistake your business: my brother Did urge me in his act. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He pleaded still not guilty; The king's attorney, on the contrary, Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions, Of divers witnesses. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

What I have done my safety urg'd me to. *Shakespeare.*

This urges me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*

High Epidaurus urges on my speed, Fam'd for his hills, and for his horses breed. *Dryden.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what urges men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night, Through the thick darkness headlong urg'd his flight. *Pope.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate. Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour, But think upon my grief. *Shakespeare.*

3. To follow close, so as to impell. Man! and for ever! wretch! what wouldst thou have? Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently. To press; to enforce. The enemy's in view; draw up your powers; Your haste is now urg'd on you. *Shakespeare.*

Urge your petitions in the street. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*

And great Achilles urge the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

6. To press as an argument. Urge the necessity and state of times, And be not peevish. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

7. To importune; to solicit. He urg'd fore, With piercing words and pitiful implore, Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection. Though every man have a right in dispute to urge a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion. *Tillotson.*

TO URGE. *v. n.* To press forward. A palace, when 'tis that which it should be, Stands such, or else decays: But he which dwells there is not so; for he Strives to urge upward, and his fortune raises. *Donne.*

URGENT. *n. f.* [from urgent.] Pressure of difficulty or necessity. Being for some hours extremely press'd by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between urgency and shame. *Gulliver's Travels.*

URGENT. *adj.* [urgent, Fr. urgens, Lat.] 1. Cogent; pressing; violent. Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily, any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Not alone The death of Fulvia, but more urgent touches, Do strongly speak t'us. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

This ever hath been that true cause of more wars, than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the urgent necessity of state. *Raleigh.*

Let a father seldom strike, but upon very urgent necessity, and as the last remedy. *Locke on Education.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation. The Egyptians were urgent upon the people, that they might send them out in haste. *Exod. xii. 33.*

URGENTLY. *adv.* [from urgent.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.